

## 97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2011 and 2012 HB3296

Introduced 2/24/2011, by Rep. Donald L. Moffitt

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

50 ILCS 751/10 50 ILCS 751/15 50 ILCS 751/17 50 ILCS 751/20 50 ILCS 751/70 rep.

Amends the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act. Provides that the definition of "wireless telephone service" includes wireless enhanced 911 service, wireline enhanced 911 service, interconnected VoIP provider service as defined by the regulations set forth by the Federal Communications Commission, IP-enabled service, and prepaid wireless service. Requires that beginning on July 1, 2013, all public safety answering points must provide Phase II wireless services for at least 50% of their carriers. Further provides that surcharges collected and remitted on or after the effective date of the amendatory Act, shall be deposited into the Wireless Service Emergency Fund, totalling \$0.73 per surcharge. Provides that the Wireless Service Emergency Fund is not subject to sweeps that would in any way transfer any funds into any other fund of the State. Removes a provision repealing the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act on April 1, 2013. Effective immediately.

LRB097 06765 KMW 46854 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY 1 AN ACT concerning local government.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act is amended by changing Sections 10, 15, 17, and 20 as follows:
- 6 (50 ILCS 751/10)

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- 7 (Section scheduled to be repealed on April 1, 2013)
- 8 Sec. 10. Definitions. In this Act:
- 9 "Active prepaid wireless telephone" means a prepaid
  10 wireless telephone that has been used or activated by the
  11 customer during the month to complete a telephone call for
  12 which the customer's card or account was decremented.
  - "Emergency telephone system board" means a board appointed by the corporate authorities of any county or municipality that provides for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system within the scope of the duties and powers prescribed by the Emergency Telephone System Act.
- "Master street address guide" means the computerized geographical database that consists of all street and address data within a 9-1-1 system.
- "Mobile telephone number" or "MTN" shall mean the telephone number assigned to a wireless telephone at the time of initial activation.

"Prepaid wireless telephone service" means wireless telephone service which is activated by payment in advance of a finite dollar amount or for a finite set of minutes and which, unless an additional finite dollar amount or finite set of minutes is paid in advance, terminates either (i) upon use by a customer and delivery by the wireless carrier of an agreed-upon amount of service corresponding to the total dollar amount paid in advance, or within a certain period of time following initial purchase or activation.

"Public safety agency" means a functional division of a public agency that provides fire fighting, police, medical, or other emergency services. For the purpose of providing wireless service to users of 9-1-1 emergency services, as expressly provided for in this Act, the Department of State Police may be considered a public safety agency.

"Qualified governmental entity" means a unit of local government authorized to provide 9-1-1 services pursuant to the Emergency Telephone System Act where no emergency telephone system board exists.

"Remit period" means the billing period, one month in duration, for which a wireless carrier, other than a prepaid wireless carrier that provides zip code information based upon the addresses associated with its customers' points of purchase, customers' billing addresses, or locations associated with MTNs, as described in subsection (a) of Section 17, remits a surcharge and provides subscriber information by

zip code to the Illinois Commerce Commission, in accordance with Section 17 of this Act.

"Statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system" means all areas of the State where an emergency telephone system board or, in the absence of an emergency telephone system board, a qualified governmental entity has not declared its intention for one or more of its public safety answering points to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for its jurisdiction. The operator of the statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system shall be the Department of State Police.

"Sufficient positive balance" means a dollar amount greater than or equal to the monthly wireless 9-1-1 surcharge amount.

"Wireless carrier" means a provider of two-way cellular, broadband PCS, geographic area 800 MHZ and 900 MHZ Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), Wireless Communications Service (WCS), or other Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), as defined by the Federal Communications Commission, offering radio communications that may provide fixed, mobile, radio location, or satellite communication services to individuals or businesses within its assigned spectrum block and geographical area or that offers real-time, two-way voice service that is interconnected with the public switched network, including a reseller of such service.

"Wireless enhanced 9-1-1" means the ability to relay the telephone number of the originator of a 9-1-1 call and location

- 1 information from any mobile handset or text telephone device
- 2 accessing the wireless system to the designated wireless public
- 3 safety answering point as set forth in the order of the Federal
- 4 Communications Commission, FCC Docket No. 94-102, adopted June
- 5 12, 1996, with an effective date of October 1, 1996, and any
- 6 subsequent amendment thereto.
- 7 "Wireless public safety answering point" means the
- 8 functional division of an emergency telephone system board,
- 9 qualified governmental entity, or the Department of State
- 10 Police accepting wireless 9-1-1 calls.
- "Wireless subscriber" means an individual or entity to whom
- 12 a wireless service account or number has been assigned by a
- 13 wireless carrier.
- 14 "Wireless telephone service" includes prepaid wireless
- 15 telephone service and means all "commercial mobile service", as
- that term is defined in 47 CFR 20.3, including all personal
- 17 communications services, wireless radio telephone services,
- 18 geographic area specialized and enhanced specialized mobile
- 19 radio services, and incumbent wide area specialized mobile
- 20 radio licensees that offer real time, two-way service that is
- 21 interconnected with the public switched telephone network,
- 22 wireless enhanced 911 service, wireline enhanced 911 service,
- 23 interconnected VoIP provider service as defined by the
- 24 regulations set forth by the Federal Communications
- 25 Commission, IP-enabled service, and prepaid wireless service.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 95-63, eff. 8-13-07.)

- (50 ILCS 751/15)
- 2 (Section scheduled to be repealed on April 1, 2013)
- 3 Sec. 15. Wireless emergency 9-1-1 service. The digits
- 4 "9-1-1" shall be the designated emergency telephone number
- 5 within the wireless system.
- 6 (a) Standards. The Illinois Commerce Commission may set
- 7 non-discriminatory, uniform technical and operational
- 8 standards consistent with the rules of the Federal
- 9 Communications Commission for directing calls to authorized
- 10 public safety answering points. These standards shall not in
- any way prescribe the technology or manner a wireless carrier
- shall use to deliver wireless 9-1-1 or wireless E9-1-1 calls
- and these standards shall not exceed the requirements set by
- 14 the Federal Communications Commission. However, standards for
- directing calls to the authorized public safety answering point
- shall be included. The authority given to the Illinois Commerce
- 17 Commission in this Section is limited to setting standards as
- 18 set forth herein and does not constitute authority to regulate
- 19 wireless carriers.
- 20 (b) Wireless public safety answering points. For the
- 21 purpose of providing wireless 9-1-1 emergency services, an
- 22 emergency telephone system board or, in the absence of an
- 23 emergency telephone system board, a qualified governmental
- 24 entity may declare its intention for one or more of its public
- 25 safety answering points to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1

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public safety answering point for its jurisdiction by notifying the Chief Clerk of the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Director of State Police in writing within 6 months after the effective date of this Act or within 6 months after receiving its authority to operate a 9-1-1 system under the Emergency Telephone System Act, whichever is later. In addition, 2 or more emergency telephone system boards or qualified units of local government may, by virtue of an intergovernmental agreement, provide wireless 9-1-1 service. The Department of State Police shall be the primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for any jurisdiction not providing notice to the Commission and the Department of State Police. Nothing in this Act shall require the provision of wireless enhanced 9-1-1 services.

The Illinois Commerce Commission, upon a request from a qualified governmental entity or an emergency telephone system board, may grant authority to the emergency telephone system board or a qualified governmental entity to provide wireless 9-1-1 service in areas for which the Department of State Police has accepted wireless 9-1-1 responsibility. The Illinois Commerce Commission shall maintain a current list of all 9-1-1 systems and qualified governmental entities providing wireless 9-1-1 service under this Act.

emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity providing wireless 9-1-1 service prior to the effective date of this Act may continue to operate upon

- 1 notification as previously described in this Section. An
- 2 emergency telephone system board or a qualified governmental
- 3 entity shall submit, with its notification, the date upon which
- 4 it commenced operating.
- 5 Beginning on July 1, 2013, all public safety answering
- 6 points must provide Phase II wireless services, as required by
- 7 the Federal Communications Commission, for at least 50% of

(c) Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board. The Wireless Enhanced

8 their carriers.

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- 10 9-1-1 Board is created. The Board consists of 7 members 11 appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the 12 Senate. It is recommended that the Governor appoint members 13 from the following: the Illinois Chapter of the National 14 Emergency Numbers Association, the Illinois State Police, law 15 enforcement agencies, the wireless telecommunications 16 industry, an emergency telephone system board in Cook County 17 (outside the City of Chicago), an emergency telephone system board in the Metro-east area, and an emergency telephone system 18 19 board in the collar counties (Lake, McHenry, DuPage, Kane, and 20 Will counties). Members of the Board may not receive any 21 compensation but may, however, be reimbursed for any necessary
  - Except as provided in Section 45, the Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board shall set the amount of the monthly wireless surcharge required to be imposed under Section 17 on all wireless subscribers in this State. Prior to the Wireless

expenditure in connection with their duties.

- 1 Enhanced 9-1-1 Board setting any surcharge, the Board shall
- 2 publish the proposed surcharge in the Illinois Register, hold
- 3 hearings on the surcharge and the requirements for an efficient
- 4 wireless emergency number system, and elicit public comment.
- 5 The Board shall determine the minimum cost necessary for
- 6 implementation of this system and the amount of revenue
- 7 produced based upon the number of wireless telephones in use.
- 8 The Board shall set the surcharge at the minimum amount
- 9 necessary to achieve the goals of the Act and shall, by July 1,
- 10 2000, file this information with the Governor, the Clerk of the
- House, and the Secretary of the Senate. The surcharge may not
- be more than \$0.75 per month per CMRS connection.
- The Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board shall report to the
- 14 General Assembly by July 1, 2000 on implementing wireless
- 15 non-emergency services for the purpose of public safety using
- 16 the digits 3-1-1. The Board shall consider the delivery of
- 3-1-1 services in a 6 county area, including rural Cook County
- 18 (outside of the City of Chicago), and DuPage, Lake, McHenry,
- 19 Will, and Kane Counties, as well as counties outside of this
- 20 area by an emergency telephone system board, a qualified
- 21 governmental entity, or private industry. The Board, upon
- 22 completion of all its duties required under this Act, is
- 23 dissolved.

24 (Source: P.A. 95-698, eff. 1-1-08.)

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1 (Section scheduled to be repealed on April 1, 2013)

Sec. 17. Wireless carrier surcharge.

(a) Except as provided in Section 45, each wireless carrier shall impose a monthly wireless carrier surcharge per CMRS connection that either has a telephone number within an area code assigned to Illinois by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator or has a billing address in this State. In the case of prepaid wireless telephone service, this surcharge shall be remitted based upon the address associated with the point of purchase, the customer billing address, or the location associated with the MTN for each active prepaid wireless telephone that has a sufficient positive balance as of the last day of each month, if that information is available. No wireless carrier shall impose the surcharge authorized by this Section upon any subscriber who is subject to the surcharge imposed by a unit of local government pursuant to Section 45. Prior to January 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-698), the surcharge amount shall be the amount set by the Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board. Beginning on January 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-698), the monthly surcharge imposed under this Section shall be \$0.73 per CMRS connection. The wireless carrier that provides wireless service to the subscriber shall collect the surcharge from the subscriber. For mobile telecommunications services provided on and after August 1, 2002, any surcharge imposed under this Act shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that

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encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act. The surcharge shall be stated as a separate item on the subscriber's monthly bill. The wireless carrier shall begin collecting the surcharge on bills issued within 90 days after the Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board sets the monthly wireless surcharge. State and local taxes shall not apply to the wireless carrier surcharge.

(b) Except as provided in Section 45, a wireless carrier shall, within 45 days of collection, remit, either by check or by electronic funds transfer, to the State Treasurer the amount the wireless carrier surcharge collected from each subscriber. Of the amounts remitted under this subsecti to January 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-698), and for surcharges imposed before January 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95 698) but remitted after January 1, 2008, the State Treasurer shall deposit one third into the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund and two thirds into the Wireless Service Emergency Fund. For surcharges collected and remitted on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly January 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-698), \$0.73 \$0.1475 per surcharge collected shall be deposited into the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund, and \$0.5825 per surcharge collected shall be deposited into the Wireless Service Emergency Fund. Of the amounts deposited into the Wireless Service Emergency Carrier

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- Reimbursement Fund under this subsection, \$0.01 per surcharge collected may be distributed to the carriers to cover their administrative costs. Of the amounts deposited into the Wireless Service Emergency Fund under this subsection, \$0.01 per surcharge collected may be disbursed to the Illinois Commerce Commission to cover its administrative costs.
  - (c) The first such remittance by wireless carriers shall include the number of customers by zip code, and the 9-digit zip code if currently being used or later implemented by the carrier, that shall be the means by which the Illinois Commerce Commission shall determine distributions from the Wireless Service Emergency Fund. This information shall be updated no less often than every year. Wireless carriers are not required to remit surcharge moneys that are billed to subscribers but not yet collected. Any carrier that fails to provide the zip code information required under this subsection (c) or any prepaid wireless carrier that fails to provide zip code information based upon the addresses associated with its customers' points of purchase, customers' billing addresses, or locations associated with MTNs, as described in subsection (a) of this Section, shall be subject to the penalty set forth in subsection (f) of this Section.
  - (d) Within 90 days after August 13, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-63), each wireless carrier must implement a mechanism for the collection of the surcharge imposed under subsection (a) of this Section from its subscribers. If a

- wireless carrier does not implement a mechanism for the collection of the surcharge from its subscribers in accordance with this subsection (d), then the carrier is required to remit the surcharge for all subscribers until the carrier is deemed to be in compliance with this subsection (d) by the Illinois Commerce Commission.
  - (e) If before midnight on the last day of the third calendar month after the closing date of the remit period a wireless carrier does not remit the surcharge or any portion thereof required under this Section, then the surcharge or portion thereof shall be deemed delinquent until paid in full, and the Illinois Commerce Commission may impose a penalty against the carrier in an amount equal to the greater of:
    - (1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month from the time an amount becomes delinquent until the amount is paid in full; or
    - (2) an amount equal to the product of 1% and the sum of all delinquent amounts for each month or portion of a month that the delinquent amounts remain unpaid.

A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (e) for a portion of a month during which the carrier provides the number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (c) of this Section shall be prorated for each day of that month during which the carrier had not provided the number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (c) of this Section. Any penalty imposed under this subsection (e) is

- in addition to the amount of the delinquency and is in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Section.
  - (f) If, before midnight on the last day of the third calendar month after the closing date of the remit period, a wireless carrier does not provide the number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (c) of this Section, then the report is deemed delinquent and the Illinois Commerce Commission may impose a penalty against the carrier in an amount equal to the greater of:
    - (1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month that the report is delinquent; or
    - (2) an amount equal to the product of 1/2¢ and the number of subscribers served by the wireless carrier.

A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (f) for a portion of a month during which the carrier pays the delinquent amount in full shall be prorated for each day of that month that the delinquent amount was paid in full. Any penalty imposed under this subsection (f) is in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Section.

(g) The Illinois Commerce Commission may enforce the collection of any delinquent amount and any penalty due and unpaid under this Section by legal action or in any other manner by which the collection of debts due the State of Illinois may be enforced under the laws of this State. The Executive Director of the Illinois Commerce Commission, or his or her designee, may excuse the payment of any penalty imposed

- under this Section if the Executive Director, or his or her designee, determines that the enforcement of this penalty is
- 3 unjust.

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- (h) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, 5 nothing shall impair the right of wireless carriers to recover compliance costs for all emergency communications services 6 Wireless 7 not reimbursed out of the Carrier are 8 Reimbursement Fund directly from their customers via line-item 9 charges on the customer's bill. Those compliance costs include 10 all costs incurred by wireless carriers in complying with 11 local, State, and federal regulatory or legislative mandates 12 that require the transmission and receipt of emergency 13 communications to and from the general public, including, but 14 not limited to, E-911.
  - (i) The Auditor General shall conduct, on an annual basis, an audit of the Wireless Service Emergency Fund and the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund for compliance with the requirements of this Act. The audit shall include, but not be limited to, the following determinations:
    - (1) Whether the Commission is maintaining detailed records of all receipts and disbursements from the Wireless Carrier Emergency Fund and the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund.
    - (2) Whether the Commission's administrative costs charged to the funds are adequately documented and are reasonable.

- 1 (3) Whether the Commission's procedures for making 2 grants and providing reimbursements in accordance with the 3 Act are adequate.
- 4 (4) The status of the implementation of wireless 9-1-1 and E9-1-1 services in Illinois.

The Commission, the Department of State Police, and any other entity or person that may have information relevant to the audit shall cooperate fully and promptly with the Office of the Auditor General in conducting the audit. The Auditor General shall commence the audit as soon as possible and distribute the report upon completion in accordance with Section 3-14 of the Illinois State Auditing Act.

- 13 (Source: P.A. 95-63, eff. 8-13-07; 95-698, eff. 1-1-08; 95-876,
- 14 eff. 8-21-08.)
- 15 (50 ILCS 751/20)
- 16 (Section scheduled to be repealed on April 1, 2013)

Sec. 20. Wireless Service Emergency Fund; uses. 17 Wireless Service Emergency Fund is created as a special fund in 18 19 the State treasury. Subject to appropriation, moneys in the 20 Wireless Service Emergency Fund may only be used for grants for 21 emergency telephone system boards, qualified government 22 entities, or the Department of State Police. These grants may 23 be used only for the design, implementation, operation, 24 maintenance, or upgrade of wireless 9-1-1 or E9-1-1 emergency 25 services and public safety answering points, and for no other

- 1 purposes.
- 2 The moneys received by the Department of State Police from
- 3 the Wireless Service Emergency Fund, in any year, may be used
- 4 for any costs relating to the leasing, modification, or
- 5 maintenance of any building or facility used to house personnel
- 6 or equipment associated with the operation of wireless 9-1-1 or
- 7 wireless E9-1-1 emergency services, to ensure service in those
- 8 areas where service is not otherwise provided.
- 9 Moneys from the Wireless Service Emergency Fund may not be
- 10 used to pay for or recover any costs associated with public
- 11 safety agency equipment or personnel dispatched in response to
- wireless 9-1-1 or wireless E9-1-1 emergency calls.
- The Wireless Service Emergency Fund is not subject to
- sweeps, administrative charges or chargebacks, including but
- not limited to any fiscal or budgetary maneuver that would in
- any way transfer any funds from the Wireless Service Emergency
- 17 Fund into any other fund of the State.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 91-660, eff. 12-22-99.)
- 19 (50 ILCS 751/70 rep.)
- 20 Section 10. The Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act is
- amended by repealing Section 70.
- 22 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 23 becoming law.